Gc
974.702
B76he
1753416

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 01150 1720

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

https://archive.org/details/centennialhistor00hedg

A

CENTENNIAL

AND

HISTORICAL ADDRESS,

DELIVERED AT

BRIDGE-HAMPTON, L. I.,

Centennial

BY

HON. HENRY P. HEDGES,

JULY 4th, 1876.

SAG-HARBOR:
JOHN H. HUNT, Printer.
1876.

1753416

NOTE.—Since the delivery of the Centennial Address at Bridge-Hampton, July 4th, 1876, I have become satisfied that Col. Josiah Smith's Regiment of Minute Men, or many of them, were engaged in the battle of Long Island. Certain soldiers and officers were selected from the Militia, who were bound to take their arms with them in the field at work and wherever they went, and to march at a moment's notice to an assigned rendezvous, hence their name, "Minute Men." Their organization appears from the public Records. Josiah Smith was their Colonel. The fact that some of them were in action at Brooklyn has been published and was proved by affidavits of old soldiers applying for Revolutionary pensions. One of them, living to be an old man, then frequently described his standing as guard when Washington's forces retreated from New-York city. H. P. H.

BRIDGE-HAMPTON, JULY 6th, 1876.

HON. H. P. HEDGES,

DEAR SIR:—

The undersigned, in behalf of themselves and others, request the privilege of issuing, in pamphlet form, your Historical Address, delivered at Bridge-Hampton, July 4th, 1876. We believe it would best subserve the wishes of the people to disseminate, through the press, the graphic and forcible presentation of historical truth therein contained, that it may reach a wider circle and be preserved as its true merit demands.

We trust that the manuscript will be placed at our disposal.

ADDISON M. COOK,
NATHAN T. POST,
G. CLARENCE TOPPING, } Com.

BRIDGE-HAMPTON, JULY 7th, 1876.

TO ADDISON M. COOK, NATHAN T. POST, AND GEO. CLARENCE TOPPING, A COMMITTEE, ETC.,

GENTLEMEN:—

I have received your very complimentary letter asking for my address, delivered in this village on the 4th inst., for publication.

Thanking you for the favorable terms in which you mention it, and trusting its publication may result in more lively interest regarding the preservation of our history, I forward the address to you for the purpose requested.

I am, yours truly,

H. P. HEDGES.

PROGRAMME.

——‡o‡——

1. Organ ..... Voluntary.
2. Prayer ..... Rev. Dr. Strickland.
3. Music ..... Choir.
4. Declaration ..... A. B. DeBost.
5. Remarks ..... William J. Bartlett.
6. Music ..... Choir.
7. Historical Address ..... Hon. H. P. Hedges.
8. Music ..... Choir.

ADDRESS.

At what precise date Bridge-Hampton was settled, is uncertain. The monument at the grave of Anthony Ludlam, in Mecox burying ground, records the fact that he died March 17, 1681, in the 31st year of his age. That proves a previous settlement, and I have no doubt it was in fact settled both at Sagg and Mecox as early as 1676, and probably previously.

It is not therefore inappropriate, in celebrating this Centennial, to commemorate also this as the two hundredth year of the settlement of Bridge-Hampton. More than twenty years previous the fertile lands in Sagg had been allotted and the like to a considerable extent had been done with those in Mecox.

An entry in page 149, 1st book of Town Records, and under date of September 21st, 1658, contains some indication that Mr. Stanboro, having goods and chattels at Sagaponock, may have then resided there, because an amount equal to 130£ was to be appraised in behalf of the children of the deceased Thomas Wheeler.

Josiah Stanbrough's will is dated July 6th, 1661, and proved September 3d, 1661,—see Town Records, p. 12. It recites the fact that he was sick, and continues: "I give my soul to Almighty God, and my body to bee buried at Sag-aponack by my former wife." That proves a previous settlement and a previous death in that family. The Town Records show that Anthony Ludlam and Arthur Howell, hired Indians to whale in 1671; that Ellis Cook lived in Mecox in 1671, and John Beswick at that date sells a house, &c. to Isaac Mills; that Wm. Bower had a home lot in Sagg in 1672; records (see p.

95,) that John Lupton and John Cook had houses in Mecox in 1681, p. 147; that in 1686 Obadiah Rogers had the privilege of setting a fulling mill on Sagg stream, p. 168; that Joseph Wickham, "Tanner," obtained the privilege of land on the west side of Sagg pond or swamp, north of the path going over said swamp; in 1686, p. 171. That Henry Pierson, James Hildreth and Theophilus Howell had the grant for 12 years of Sagg stream, for a grist mill, about April 6th, 1697—see page 220. That there was "granted to Captn. Theophilus Howell, Elisha Howell, Lemuel Howell and Jeremiah Halsey, liberty to build a windmill at Mecox, upon ye triangle comons not prejudicing highways." April 2d, 1706, p. 229; that the 20 acres parsonage at the corner, now the premises of William H. H. Rogers, was laid out in 1712. p. 266.

Some writers say Thomas Topping settled in Sagg in 1640; others that an act passed the Assembly for building a Meeting House in the precincts of Sagabonack and Mecox in 1669. I know no foundation for the former assertion and have not been able to verify the latter.

The Records of both East-Hampton and Southampton contain ample evidence that for over half a century after the first settlement whaling formed an important branch of business, and aside from Agriculture was the chief reliance of the inhabitants. All their settlements in the two towns on the South shore were located with regard to convenience in this business, including Sagg and Mecox. It is therefore probable that when these villages became inhabited, a number sufficiently large to man whale boats, soon located there, and as a fact the locations chosen were near the ocean, and grew by enlarged numbers, Northward from it. The hardy pioneers who felled the forest and hunted its wild beasts to extermination, with equal alacrity responded to the summons for chasing whales.

In 1715 Samuel Mulford of East-Hampton, was engaged in a memorable controversy with the Governor and Courts of

this Colony, resisting the imposition of a license and an export duty on oil,—himself an old whaleman, he states in his defence "that it hath been a custom for above 60 years," &c., "to go out upon the seas adjacent to their lands, six men in a small boat, to take and kill whales and other fish," &c; "that Capt. Theophilus Howell's company, in Bridge-Hampton, had a license from the Governor to go and kill whales, obliging themselves to pay the 20th part," and then recites the fact of the whale drifting 40 miles west, where Floyd found it; and made it into oil for them, and was afterwards prosecuted therefor.

The sentiments characterizing a Puritan settlement belonged to the settlers here; a profound regard for the education and morals of the youth; a deep and abiding reverence for religion and its ordinances; an abhorence of any disregard of the sanctity of the Sabbath; a thorough consciousness of the individual responsibility of each soul directly to his God; a distinct acknowledgment of each and all to maintain the ministry and institutions of their church as a sacred duty, and therein to suffer, and do, and dare, as if inspired to emulate the example of the primitive saints and martyrs, whose heroic devotion to the cause of their great master, impelled to withhold nothing as too great to do or give to the eternal leader and King.

As a consequence, the history of these settlements is so closely identified with the history of the Church, that its changes and condition, and relation to the community, give the key to its progress, so much so that it would not be inappropriate to mark as epoes, the history of Bridge-Hampton, previous to its first church—previous to its second, and to the erection of its third church, as proper divisions for the record of its career.

With this view, let me refer to the brief notices of the town records, marking two of these epoes in the precise language of the original.

"At a meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of South-

ampton, July 22, 1686. It was agreed and granted unto Isaac Willman that hee shall have twelve acres of land laid out unto him where it may be most convenient to him upon ye comons not prejudicial to ye Town at ye discretion of ye Layers out of Land which is granted upon this condition that the Said Isaac Willman shall allow and make over to the Town four pole wide of his Land butting to Sagaponack pond all the whole length thereof for a high way and allow so much Land more as will contain a Meeting House lying to the said Highway to be about four poles square" Liber A, Book No. 2, p. 140 Town records.

"It is also concluded at ye aforesaid meeting by the major vote that the Towne in a general Town Rate including ye whole Town shall pay toward the building of a Bridge over Sagaponack pond fifty pounds in pay to the inhabitants of Sagaponack and Mecox to make and maintain the said bridge forever at their own charge: and they are to make and maintaine the said Bridge sufficient for either men horses or Cartes to pass over it." Liber A, No. 2, p. 141.

"June 22nd 1691. It is also granted by generale vote of the Town that there shall be laid out forthwith, by the Layers out sixty acres of Land in some convenient place where it can be had to be layd out to the neighbors of Sagaponac and Mecox which is given and granted to them upon this account to be improved for a parsonage there forever and for no other end and purpose: but if it shall so happen that at any time hereafter, it shall not be so improved as aforesaid then the said sixty acres shall be laid open to the common use until it shall be so improved again." P. 162 and 3, Liber A, No. 2.

These records demonstrate, that the colonies on either side of Sagg Pond had so far multiplied, that when met for worship no private house would furnish sufficient room, and that their wants required a separate church building. That the Eastern colony in Sagg were so numerous that the town voted for the

bridge an appropriation of fifty pounds in addition to the sixty acre parsonage. And when minister White settled here, he located in Sagg. All circumstances showing that the tradition, that in early days the inhabitants of Sagg outnumbered those in Mecox, may have been true; and is said to be the fact even down to a period later than the revolution.

In 1695 minister White was settled. The meeting house was constructed near Sagg Pond, on its Western shore, in a valley just North of the highway thrown out by Isaac Willman, and on his land, being the same premises sold lately by John A. Sanford to Silas Tuthill, Josiah Rogers and John White. The Bridge started at the East from the end of Bridge Lane, on the Sagg side of the pond, and was constructed over it just South of the present structure erected by said Tuthill, Rogers and White, and, perhaps, not over forty feet South thereof.

Previous to this time the inhabitants attended church at Southampton, traveling over the beach when the bay was not running in the Ocean, and when it was, over the wading place at the foot of Ludlow's neck.

Now they have a church. A spectator standing on the hill, just west of its location, could almost reproduce the view. Looking South, he would see the Pond sweeping to the beach, that shifting, yet eternal barrier of Ocean, which spread illimitable beyond. On the banks at Mecox and at Sagg were the wigwams where the whalers watched for the monsters of the deep—near them were the stage poles which they climbed to get a better look for a long sweep over the watery waste, or make a "weft" when whale were seen. Close at hand were the boats, resting on elevated poles, with all the craft at hand, ready to be launched. Looking East, he would see the church at his feet, with its chimney rising from the roof, (for this church had a fire-place,) the bridge cut the pond below him; and on the level, fertile plain wherein the early settlers of Sagg planted themselves, he could locate the houses by the curling

smoke rising from chimney top, and the pole hanging at its peculiar angle over the well. Looking North, the stream meandered through a swampy, woody valley, until lost in the majesty of the forest that extended far as the eye could reach. Looking West he saw the table land whereon he stood, dotted with dwellings; here was Hildreth, and Mills, and Howell, and Cooper, and Sanford, and Willman; and on further the old horse-mill at the mouth of Horse-Mill Lane, and further still, Lupton and Ellis Cook, and Anthony Ludlam, all mighty hunters on forest or ocean wild. It was a lovely view. A mile or so of land, adjoining the Ocean only, was cleared and rescued from the wilderness that extended Northwardly far as the eye could see. But this redeemed inheritance abounded in green pastures; yielded a luxuriant growth of corn, and oats, and rye, and flax; flocks of wild ducks and geese hovered over the bay and pond, and around the creeks, and within them, delightful fish sported and cut the wave. But ocean—ocean heaving its vast billows, uttering its dread and solemn roar; emblem of all that is vast in nature; ocean, resistless in the wildness and recklessness of its wrath and tempest; that moody element now so low and soft its mournful note; now so thundering and lofty its tone—the monument and the music of its God. This fair, dread scene opened to the eye of the onlooker; then as now, two centuries later, when time has changed all except what steadfast landmarks of nature resist all change. If to the soul of the Puritan of that day the voice of ocean suggested mighty thoughts and "spoke a prophet's word" as it does to the Puritan of this day; who shall say that its voice failed to lift the soul nearer to its mighty maker, or that the speech of nature and the strains of inspiration blending in sweet accord, tended not to make our fathers, as they tend to make us, more reverential to the great Father and maker of all.

What in all the ages of its history had bound the hearts of

all Long Islanders, wherever else wandering, to their loved and native soil. What turns the thoughts of its far off sons and daughters in remotest territories and states back to the spot that gave them birth. Sweeter fruits may invite the taste; milder skies warm the frame; more fertile plains gratify the desire; and yet, who can forget the breeze that blows strength from the ocean to the dweller on its shores; who tire of its wondrous and varied anthem.

> "Thou little spot where light first on me shone,
> Where my first pang, my earliest joy I knew,
> What tho' remote, unnoticed and unknown,
> Yet shall my heart to thee be ever true."

"May ye first 1712. Voated that Sagaponac and Meacocks shall have Twenty acres of Land Layed out for a parsonage for a Prisbeterian minister or other wise to return to ye Town again." Liber A, No. 2, p. 75.

"Southampton April ye 5th day 1737. At an election Meeting to choose Town officers according to the Tenor of our pattent. Voated by ye Town yt the people of Bridge Hampton shall have liberty to build a Meeting House upon ye knowle on ye south side of Henry Wicks Land between Abraham Howells house and Joshua Hallworth and it was a cleane voate." Liber B, p. 138.

"Southampton April 2nd 1751. Whereas there having been a major vote of the Towne passed in the Public Meeting on the election day that Bridge Hampton Parish should have all that piece of Land upland swampland and meadow Land lying Northward of the Road &c All which said Land as it is above specified and bounded being by the Town given to the above said Parish to be and remain forever for the use of the ministry and for no other use whatsoever commonly called Parsonage Land. Wherefore we the Trustees being legally warned and assembled together at the School House do as Trustees ratify confirm and establish the above written vote of the Town that the Land therein mentioned as it is therein

specified by its situation and bounds shall be to that said Parish and remain to them and their successors forever for the use therein mentioned and for no other use service or usage whatsoever than the use of a Gospel minister only always and provided that the said Parish shall leave common two acres of their Parsonage at Meacocks near their windmill for the Towns use witness our hands" Nathan Rogers and eleven others. Liber B, page 218.

All persons familiar with the history of Bridge-Hampton know that the sixty acres, voted for a parsonage in 1691, is what was called the Eastern Parsonage, now the farm of John S. Osborn.

The twenty acres voted for a like purpose in 1712, is the tract comprising the homestead of the late Rev. Amzi Francis, and extending West and North of that corner, including most of the home lots of L. D. Wright, M. D., and that of Wm. L. Jones, deceased.

The parsonage voted in 1751, included all the lot now owned by Jeremiah O. Hedges, all the West part of the homestead of Silvanus T. Ludlow, who occupies the old Woolworth homestead, and fourteen acres of swamp land, now owned by Capt. Benjamin H. Halsey.

By the record it appears that a knoll on Henry Wicks' land was selected in 1737 as a site for a church, which was the second church erected in Bridge-Hampton, about three fourths of a mile North by a few points West of the former one. This land is now owned by Edmund A. Hildreth, and the site of the church, partly in the street and on the knoll, as described in the record, is plainly visible.

The site of this church, located probably with reference to the center of the village, geographically, and by population, shows the progress of population North and West. As early as "Jan. 16th 1719, John Wicks died in the 59th yr. of his age," and was buried in the lot formerly the Gray homestead,

now land of Wm. Gardiner Esq., where his monument, solitary and singular, as he himself is said to have been, may be seen. He lived in or near what is now called Bull's Head, at the four corners. He was reputed to possess magic and wizardly powers. There is a tradition that the whalemen on the ocean's shore declared that at his death they saw and heard his soul winging in spiritual and unearthly flight over their heads, his dark and lonely way across the waste of waters.

He was said to have been a large land holder and a man of substantial means; sometimes a magistrate; and it is probable the Henry Wicks, on whose land the second church was erected, derived title from this John.

Just here let me observe, in all the records of an early date, Sagg and Mecox are mentioned as distinct and separate settlements. It is so in the votes of 1686, 1691, and 1712. Whereas, in the votes of 1737 and 1751 they are called "the people of Bridge-Hampton," and "Bridge-Hampton Parish." Why Bridge-Hampton? Undoubtedly that Bridge, built in 1686, binding together these localities, thereby practically making them one, gave to all the territory thereby connected the name Bridge-Hampton, and the gifts of parsonages recited, and of the home lot to minister White, so far endowed the society with means and property to aid in sustaining the minister and church, that the name, Parish of Bridge-Hampton, became an appropriate term whereby these descendants of Englishmen, accustomed to that term, denoted the bounds and locality of the people forming a religious society.

There is extant a list of the inhabitants of the town of Southampton, made in 1698, numbering, slaves included, 821, and excluded, 738, and summing up all the male freemen at 389. Howell, in the History of Southampton, quoting that history, says, all the names after No. 270 are those of residents of Mecox, Sagg, and Bridge-Hampton; and if so, out of 387, 119 males is the number of inhabitants therefor, comprising about

one third of all the people of the town. I find there occurring the names of

Barbour,	Haley,	Ludlow,	Sayre,
Burnett,	Hildreth,	Lupton,	Stanborough,
Cooper,	Hand,	Loome,	Strickling,
Cook,	Herick,	Norris,	Tarbill,
Diamond,	Haines,	Nutton,	Topping,
Flint,	Huse,	Petty,	Wade,
Foster,	Mitchell,	Resco,	Wilmot,
Fordham,	Masen,	Person,	Wood,
Halsey,	Mills,	Rogers,	Wickham,
Hasey,	More,	Rose,	White,
Howell,	Morehouse,	Sanford,	

By the year 1712, or near that time, Edward Howell, great grand father of Esq. Hervey Howell, had settled in Poxabogue—had built the house which still stands there, and in which his great grand son resides. Wick had built at Bull's Head.

Scuttle Hole and the Hay ground were settled, and the parish had attained a considerable size and population. The houses of Wick and Howell were probably the farthest north at that time, and Howell's is said to have been. This Howell was a merchant; is said to have opened what is called Merchant's path. I conjecture that his goods were landed at North West, instead of Sag-Harbor, which was then unsettled, and brought up from North West by that road.

In the wars that prevailed with the Dutch, and with the Indians, I find no record or tradition relating to this village. During the French and Indian war of 1756, soldiers and officers served from Bridge-Hampton.

I read some memoranda from the records of the Colonial Congress and Continental Congress. Bridge-Hampton.

"Company 3, Capt. David Pierson*, 1st Lieut. Daniel Hedges*, 2d Lieut. David Sayre*, Ensign Theophilus Pierson*.

"Company 9, Capt. John Sanford*, 1st Lieut. Edward Top-

ping*, 2d Lieut. Phillip Howell*, Ensign John Hildreth*." Onderdonk's Rev. Incidents, &c. p. 20.

I understand that anciently two companies of militia were formed in Bridge-Hampton, one at Sagg and one at Meacox, the former being the larger. Company 3 was the Sagg, and 9 the Mecox company.

This record, undated, must have been a statement of the companies as existing before 1776, and probably as made up in 1775.*

Maltby Gelston certifies the election of David Pierson, Capt.; John Foster, Jr., 1st Lieut.; Abm. Rose, 2d Lieut., and Edward Topping, Ensign of another Company of Minute Men in Southampton. Onderdonk, &c. p. 25.

This was a Bridge-Hampton Company.

"List of officers of Col. Smith's Regiment. 1st Company, Capt. Reph. Rogers, 1st Lieut. Edward Topping, 2d Lieut.

NOTE. *David Pierson was grand father of the late David Pierson, of Sagg. Daniel Hedges was brother of Deacon David Hedges. David Sayre was great grand father of the present Steven Sayre. Theophilus Pierson is supposed to have been a brother of Capt, David Pierson. John Sanford, of the Mecox family of Sanfords. Edward Topping was grand father of Alanson Topping, Esq. Phillip Howell was grand father of Matthew Hildreth's wife, and John Hildreth was grand father of Matthew Hildreth, who has the Commission issued to his grand father, which reads as follows:

In Committee of Safety for the Colony of New-York, the thirteenth day of September, 1775.

To JOHN HILDRETH, Gentleman, *Greeting:*

By Virtue of the Authority reposed in us by the Provincial Congress of the said Colony,—We do hereby nominate, authorize, constitute and appoint you, the said John Hildreth, Ensign of the ninth Company, in the second Regiment, in Suffolk County, hereby requiring you, before you enter into the Exercise of your said Office, to make in Writing, and subscribe in Presence of the Chairman of the Committee of the City, Town, District, or Precinct wherein you reside, the Declaration appointed and directed by the Eleventh Section of the Seventh Resolve contained in the Rules and Orders for regulating the Militia of the Colony of New-York, recommended by the Provincial Congress, on the 22d Day of August, 1775, and authorizing you fully to execute all the Powers belonging to your said Office, by Virtue of the said Rules and Orders, and the said Declaration: And we do hereby require all Persons under your Command, to pay due Obedience to you, according to the said Rules and Orders as shall be made and recommended for the Militia of this Colony, by the present, or any future Continental Congress, or Provincial Congress of this Colony. By Order of the Committee.

Attest, JOHN HARING, Chairman.

ROB'T. BENSON, Sec'y.

Paul Jones, Sergts. Hugh Gelston*, Tim. Halsey*, David Lupton; Corporals, Jehiel Howell, Silas Pierson, Jona Cook.

"Col. Abm. Gardiner administered the oath of allegiance to the people of East and South Hampton. He surrounded the house of Col. Hedges, at Sagg, and of Col. Mulford, at East-Hampton, and forced them to take the oath. The cattle on Montauk were driven in to Erskine. Tories enlisting at Coram before Sept. 7, '76." Onderdonk, p. 49.

"Septr. 15th. Wharves at Sag-Harbor crowded with emigrants."

"Buell writes from East-Hampton, Sept. 22d, '76, That the people are as a torch on fire at both ends, which will be speedily consumed, for the Continental Whigs carry off their stock and produce, and the British punish them for allowing it to go. Hopes the Whigs will not oppress the oppressed, but let the stock alone." Onderdonk, p. 48.

After the Battle of Long Island, many who had been active in advocating the independence of the Colonies, fled to Connecticut for safety. David Pierson, John Gelston, Maltby Gelston, David Sayre, Abram Rose, Dan'l Haines, Ezekiel and Daniel Howell, and Silas Norris petition Gov. Trumbull to remove flax, wool, stock &c. from Long Island to Connecticut, Feb. 27. Onderdonk, p. 70.

July 3d, '77. Oba. Jones, John Hurlbut and Thos. Dering, gave permits to refugees going to Long Island. Ib. p. 70.

New London, Aug. 14th, '78. We hear 1,000 troops from New-York, were at the East end of Long Island, a few days ago collecting provisions for the British army. Ib. p. 75.

At different times we find and locate David Pierson, †Ezekiel Sanford, David Sayre, John Hurlbert, Theophilus Halsey, Maltby Gelston, Uriah Rogers,and Benj. Sayre,* at East-Had-

NOTE. *Hugh Gelston was brother of Tom Gelston. Tim Halsey was grand father of the present Oliver Halsey, and David Lupton was father of the late John Lupton.

NOTE. †Ezekiel Sanford was grand father of the present James L. Sanford, and Ben. Sayre was grand father of the present Horatio G. Sayre.

dam, Jas. Sayre, at Saybrook, David and Silvanus Howell and Dr. Silas Halsey, at Killingworth, Jos. Topping, in Middletown, Thomas Tapping, tanner and shoemaker, in Westfield.

Nov. '79. Hugh and Wm. Gelston petition to winter their horses on Long Island.

Nov. 16th, '79. Thos. Tapping obtained permit to bring off from Long Island, some flour and grain, produce of his land.

Decr. 3, '79. Hugh Gelston allowed to go to Long Island for 300 bushels of salt, without carrying goods, produce or money. Onderdonk.

Copy of a blank order left with the inhabitants of Suffolk County, Long Island, Sept. 1776:

"You are hereby ordered to preserve, for the King's use — loads of hay, — bushels of wheat, — of oats, — of rye, — of barley, — of Indian corn, and all your wheat and rye straw, and not to dispose of the same, but to my order, in writing, as you will answer the contrary at your peril." Onderdonk, p. 55.

The battle of Long Island occurred August 27th and 28th, 1776. On the night of the 29th, Washington made the ever memorable retreat of his entire army, under cover of the fog and darkness, to New-York.

Thenceforth, from that date until Nov. 25th, 1783, (Evacuation day,) the whole Island remained in the possession of the British Forces—seven long years.

The genial and gentlemanly Erskine sometimes protected the Americans from the brutalities of the soldiery. But Cockran, Major in the British Army, was often and long at Sagg, as his head quarters. And no man more vile; no man more brutal; no memory more execrated has passed down in the traditions of these towns, concerning that period, than his. After the Revolution this whole country was rife with anecdotes of his inhumanity. Howell has recorded the incident of his causing to be whipped William Russell. When at Sagg he took a young boy, had him shot, or pretended to shoot at him

as a mark. The mother, in her distress, sent an old servant to ask for the boy. Cochran released the boy, and ordered the slave to be tied in the same place, calling him "a black limping devil," and actually continued to shoot at him at intervals through the afternoon.

What soldiers from here fought through the Revolution after that battle, is somewhat uncertain. It is known that many, somehow, reached the continental army, and joined in giving the blows that won independence. Whether the regiment commanded by Col. Josiah Smith, marching to engage in the battle of Long Island, reached the spot in time, is at least doubtful, and whether they joined the American army in the retreat, is improbable. The weight of evidence is that their march was intercepted by the British forces. That defeat occurred before their arrival. That in the confusion of that disaster, they were disbanded, and fled, some to their homes, some to the continent, and some to the continental army.

It is said that Steven Halsey, grand father of Hugh, was a Surgeon in the Revolutionary army. Abram and Thomas Halsey, brothers of Ethan Halsey, are said to have served in fort Ticonderoga. Silvanus Halsey was a pensioner, as a Revolutionary soldier. Phillip Halsey, as also in the Revolutionary army. John White, grand father of the present John, of Sagg, was in the Revolutionary army, and one of the soldiers engaged in the gallant and successful expedition of Col. Meigs, at Sag-Harbor, in 1777. John Gelston fled to Connecticut; also Daniel Hedges of Sagg. David C lston, son of Maltby, it is believed, fled to Connecticut. He had been elected to the second, third, and fourth Provincial Congress; was, afterwards, member of Congress, in 1789, and became Collector of the port of New-York.

David Hand started to go in the expedition with Montgomery; became sick at Albany, and returned. He afterwards followed the seas in privateers; was taken prisoner by the

British five times; was impressed in service, and escaped; was in the Sugar House, at the Wallabout, and in the prison ships. A man of indomitable courage and spirit. He it was who, when robbed and plundered of clothing, and denied his wages, by the commander of a British vessel, indignantly said to the Captain, "All I ask now is to begin at your taffrail rail and fight the whole ship's crew forward, and die like a man."

During these years, 1776-1783, the condition of this Island was most deplorable. At heart, thorough patriots, (one village name, only, has descended to posterity, in the traditions of the past, as that of Tory); cut off from their fellow countrymen; suspected and plundered by both friend and enemy; the very necessities of life ruthlessly taken by the foe, or ravaged by their countrymen for fear they would be seized to feed the foe; harrassed, insulted, starved, abandoned of friends; what years of darkness, and depression, and desolation rolled over this fair heritage; the fields tilled in the hope of finding sustenance; the cattle, and sheep, and harvests wrenched from them by both invader countrymen, and invader foe.

At the first, Buel's burning soul prompted the utterance: "The people are as a torch on fire at both ends, which will be speedily consumed," for the Continental Whigs carry off their stock and produce, and the British punish them for allowing it to go—hopes the Whigs will not oppress the oppressed, but let the stock alone." Onderdonk, p. 48.

Remember, this was at the commencement of the dark days that "tried men's souls." What then can measure the depth of misery attained by descending years. When peace was proclaimed, farms were impoverished; buildings and fences dilapidated; fortunes wasted; comforts fled. But liberty, worth more than all, was gained. When the last British soldier stepped off this soil; when the defeated army embarked from New-York harbor; when the British fleet passed through Long Island Sound and vanished from our shores; when

the last memento of hostile power fled and faded away before the light of freedom: no heavier burthen was lifted from any part of these United Colonies than from this. From none ascended more triumphant cheers. One long accordant shout from bursting hearts went up from these shores as if to rend the Heavens in glad acclaim:

"Another breeze is on the sea,
Another wave is there,
And floats abroad triumphantly
A banner bright and fair.
And peaceful hands and happy hearts
And gallant spirits keep
Each star that decks it, pure and bright,
Above the rolling deep."

And now commences another era, which can be stated by the covenant between the people of the parish and Dr. Woolworth—speaking for itself.*

Sag-Harbor was unquestionably so called because it was the Harbor of Sagg, and, in fact, it was part of the Hamptons. When these Hamptons were settled, and had been for four score years, Sag-Harbor was, as such, unknown. Before the war of 1812 some offshoots from the old families of Sagg and Bridge-Hampton, removed to their Harbor, including the Hands, Gardiners, Howells, Hedges, Gelstons, Piersons, Halseys, Squires, Hildreth, Strong, Topping, Mitchell.

The present Long Wharf was constructed about 1795, chiefly by labor and capital furnished from the Hamptons. The garrison stationed there, in the war of 1812, was largely composed of Bridge-Hampton men. David Hedges was Captain, Rufus Rose was Surgeon; Col. Levi Howell held some office; David Haines, afterwards Col. and father of Alderman Haines, held some office. At the first news of the arrival of the British fleet, in Gardiner's Bay, Gen. Rose requested the Assembly, gathered for worship on the Sabbath, to remain after service, and addressed the audience from the Church door, urging them

NOTE. * See Appendix.

to volunteer in defence of the country; a call unanimously welcomed and largely responded to. Again the contest comes:

"Hark! a bugle's echo comes,
Hark! a fife is singing,
Hark! the roll of far off drums
Through the air is ringing.

Nearer the bugle's echo comes,
Nearer the fife is singing,
Nearer and nearer the roll of drums
Throughout, the air is ringing.

War, it is thy music proud,
Wakening the brave hearted;
Memories, hopes, a glorious crowd
At its call have started.

Memories of our sires of old,
Who oppression driven,
High their rainbow flag unfolded
To the Sun and Sky of Heaven.

Memories of the true and brave,
Who at honors bidding,
Stepped, their country's life to save,
To war as to their wedding.

Hopes that the children of their prayers
With them in valor vying,
May do as noble deeds as theirs
In living and in dying.

And make for children yet to come,
The Land of their bequeathing;
The imperial and the peerless home
Of happiest beings breathing.

No history of Bridge-Hampton could be complete unless some sketch of noted characters were drawn.

There is a tradition that Daniel and David Hedges, brothers, started with their effects, after the Island was surrendered, to the British, in '76, intending to embark for Connecticut. Daniel went on; David when on the hill where Robert Hedges now lives, changed his mind, wheeled his ox cart south, and remained through the Rebellion.

Brown, the Minister, resigned in 1775, March 27th, and the church remained twelve years without a minister. Deacon Stephen Rose writes "during the desolating scenes of the Revolutionary war, when the church had no pastor, and his brother Deacons only returned to die and be buried among

the people, Deacon Hedges never deserted his post. He kept up public worship, officiated in the absence of the minister, read sermons, and prayed. He loved the hill of Zion, and whether it was to hear preaching, or to take the lead in the service of the sanctuary himself, he was constantly seen on the Sabbath morning, coming up to worship in her courts. He was emphatically a man of large and deep feeling. On some occasions, when he was pouring out his soul in language as solemn and appropriate as a mortal could use, the tears were seen coursing down his cheeks. Not only in the church, but at prayer meetings and funerals, and other occasions, his prayers were solemn and edifying." He died Nov. 8th, 1817, aged 73 years. He was a member of the convention for deliberating on the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, assembled at Poughkeepsie, June 17, 1788, and a member of Assembly in 1786–87–88–89–1804–6–8. He lost largely by the Revolutionary war. The British compelled him to cart large quantities of hay and other products, (he being a large farmer,) to Sag-Harbor; the writer's father, then a boy, carting with his father. All these stores were burned by Meigs' expedition, and no compensation made by the British to those from whom they were levied.

Nathan Sanford, son of Thomas Sanford, was born in Bridge-Hampton in 1777. In 1803 he was appointed District Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, holding the office for 12 years. In 1811 was Speaker of the Assembly, being the last who presided in a cocked hat, according to ancient custom. In 1815 he became a Senator of the United States. From 1823 to 1826 he was Chancellor of the State of New-York, and was, in the latter year, again elected Senator of the United States. He died at Flushing, L. I., in 1838. He is said to have been a finished scholar, and master of the Latin, Italian, French, and Spanish tongues.

Jonathan Rogers, grand father of the present Benjamin F.

Rogers, was for some time one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for this County; a long time Justice of the Peace, well known as a man of great intelligence, rare natural gifts of intellect, and wise in counsel and judgment.

Tom. Gelston was the joker and wag of Bridge-Hampton. He never lost an opportunity for a witticism, and never lacked the inspiration.

It is related that on one occasion "Uncle Tom," as he was familiarly called, was driving at a furious rate from Sag-Harbor, and when abreast of the Old Farm, some one called him to stop. "Oh, I can't stop, can't stop," said he, "I've got my wife's bonnet in the wagon—afraid it will be out of fashion before I get home—get up," and drove on.

Uncle Tom once took a grind-stone to Ithuriel Hill, the stone cutter, at Sag-Harbor, to have the surface rounded. Hill, who was also a wag, asked six shillings for the job. Uncle Tom said he could not afford it, and left it to be rounded four shillings worth. When he called for it he found Hill had smoothed two thirds, and left the remaining third rough, when he gave up beat, and agreed to pay Hill to finish it.

Job Pierson, son of Samuel, born in Sagg, removed to Rensselaer County, wherein he was Surrogate 1835–1840. Representative in Congress 1831–1835, and died there some 15 years since.

It is a singular coincidence that in succession three Presidential Electors were chosen from this village. Gen. Abraham Rose in 1840, Hugh Halsey in 1844, and Abraham T. Rose in 1848; each voting for the successful candidate.

Abraham T. Rose, son of Doctor Samuel H. Rose, was born in Bridge-Hampton in 1792, died April 28th, 1857. He graduated at Yale College in 1814; became a practising lawyer, residing always in his native village. He was County Judge and Surrogate of this County from July 1847 to January 1852, and from January 1856, until his resignation in the month

wherein he died. In 1848 he was one of the Presidential Electors.

A man of varied genius; generous and kindly impulse; poetic temperament, and magnetic eloquence. Turning to any subject, and by intuition becoming master of all literature—all mechanics—all science, and even all music. How many ardent friends admired and loved him. How large audiences always gathered to hear him speak. How invariably his eloquence carried court and jury, spectators and parties, his own way, none so well as younger lawyers, like myself, could then know. At the end he professed his undoubting faith in Jesus Christ; was received into this church, at his own residence on the Sabbath shortly before his death; received the holy communion at the hands of the elders; expressed his regret and repentance for past errors, and his hope in the Redeemer, and when the power of utterance in him, so attractive and wonderful, became obstructed, commended to us the 116th psalm, as expressive of his experience and hope. May the memory of his vision, in the dark and shadowy valley, lead and light the footsteps of those who knew and loved him before

> That curtain closes,
> Which shall rise no more."

Hugh Halsey, son of Dr. Stephen Halsey, was born in Mecox, June 26th, 1794, died May 29th, 1858; graduated at Yale in 1814. He represented this County in the Assembly in the session of 1823–1824. Was Surrogate from 1827 to 1840, and first Judge from 1833 to 1847; a Presidential Elector in 1844, and Secretary of the electoral body; Surveyor General from 1845–1848; Member of the Senate from 1854–1855.

A thoroughly upright, clear headed, well balanced, judicious counsellor; learned in the law; diligent in its study; never litigious; always calm and clear in judgment; a promoter of peace; an ardent advocate of temperance; a devout believer

in Jesus Christ; a pillar in the church. What streams of pure and happy influences flowing by and from his efforts, purified and blessed this village. His record is on high.

It would be both appropriate and pleasant to dwell upon the names of those who were, in their day, men of mark, and might, and high position in this village. The Piersons, Howells, Halseys, Toppings, Rose—Gen. Abraham, Deacon Stephen, Doctors Rufus and Samuel, and Col. Edwin—all born and bred in Bridge-Hampton. All according to their day and time, in church and state, according to their gifts, working for the elevation of their race, the enfranchisement of the nation, the maintenance of freedom, the birth and defence of the Union. But time fails. All honor to their memory. All praise for the good they wrought. All forgiveness for their errors.

The first Methodist Church in Bridge-Hampton, was erected about 1820. It stood just North and East of the present house of Wm. H. H. Rogers, Esq., near the Francis corner, and in 1833, July 2d, the premises and church being "seven poles more or less," bounded West by the Parsonage, North and South by Rev. Amzi Francis, and East by the Highway, were conveyed to William Corwithe, who reconveyed to Rev. Amzi Francis.

In the latter year a new and commodious church was erected on a site on the Main street, now owned by David Hallock and John W. Hull, who purchased the land in 1870, when the edifice was removed to its present location, enlarged and constructed as it now stands.

In the war for the maintenance of the Union of these United States, this village was eminently patriotic and by an overwhelming public sentiment; by generous donations and large numbers of Volunteers gave aid to the armies of the Nation, in crushing the Great Rebellion. One contribution in the winter of 1863–4 for the relief of the sick and wounded Union soldiers under the auspices of the Sanitary Commission amoun-

ted to nearly One Thousand dollars. The Volunteers from the Northern School District outnumbered the dwelling houses therein. Edwin Rose, a graduate at West Point, was for a time Colonel of the 127th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, and his genial nature and well known fitness for command, attracted large numbers of our inhabitants to the standard of their eminent fellow citizen. Of our soldiers in this war, some were killed in Battle; some died in Rebel Prisons; some fell victims to the malarial influence of Southern swamps; some breathed their last in Hospitals; some shattered in constitution returned home to suffer awhile and die. We decorate the graves where rest their remains; we keep sweet and green their memory; we honor their heroic devotion to the cause and the land they loved. *

An hundred years and more ago, John Wicks kept tavern near the four corners. A Gardiner family kept tavern at Poxabogue, on the Mott corner. Stores were kept down Mecox, in Sagg and Poxabogue, dealing out Rum in destructive profusion. Doctors and Ministers, Justices and Deacons, church and anti-church, men of all grades, all occupations, all professions, unthinkingly joining in one universal tippling, followed by shipwreck in life, in fortune, in morals, in happiness; corrupted and corrupting the succeeding generations to follow, in like dark career. Now no place and no practice of tippling can be found within the bounds of this parish. It remains for posterity but to—"Hold the Fort."

And now I stand here, at this point, where my father and grand father might have stood an hundred years ago. I see, as they might have seen, a fair sight from this central point. Three miles North, the hills rise whereon the forest crowns the heights. Three miles South, ocean rolls. Three miles East the town and parish limits run. Three miles West the bay and pond mark the bounds nature has made to divide this

NOTE. * For a list of Volunteers from Bridge-Hampton, see Appendix.

from the mother plantation. If they could see fair fields, I can see them yet more beautiful and more bountiful. If they could see comfortable dwellings, I can see them with an added grace and beauty. If they could see the old church on the knoll of Henry Wick's lot; no steeple, no bell, no tower, no spire, I see a church on a grander elevation, symmetrical in architectural proportions, ample in dimensions, crowned and complete in massive tower, and music bell, and lofty spire. In dim vision they hoped for coming freedom. In full fruition we enjoy its rich inheritance. Cloud, and darkness, and battle carnage, and captivity hid their eyes, ere the flag that now floats over us, floated triumphantly over them.

And now my neighbors, my countrymen! of the same blood, the same fathers, and soil, we have reviewed, in swift retrospection, two centuries. We have communed with the eight past generations. We have stood over the graves that cover their crumbling, consecrated dust. They are gone, human eye will look on them no more forever. Yet still they live—live in the bright example they bequeathed—live in the patriotic purpose they formed—live in the glorious principles they proclaimed; undoubting, undaunted, unterrified Americans. I hear the melodies of the past. I catch the notes of the far off years. Sounding through the ages come the utterances of the long time ago. Truth, and principle, and right, can never die. White still preaches to this generation as he preached in the old thatched roof church, by the shores of Sagg Pond. Brown still expounds God's holy word, as he expounded it in the Church on the knoll. Woolworth still thunders, as he thundered in the high raised pulpit, under the sounding board, in the old Church. Francis still breathes out the gospel of Jesus Christ, as in measured and scholarly accents he uttered them fifty years ago. Tom Gelston cracks his jokes in the tongues of this generation, as by his own, seventy-five years past. Rose and Halsey fire the heart by the remembrance of

a logic and eloquence which let in light on the generations gone. The Revolutionary Gelstons, and Halseys, and Howells, and Piersons, and Toppings, and Cooks, still breathe indignant defiance to tyrants; still hail independance, in the lips of this generation, as by their own, an hundred years gone by.

God of the heaving Ocean and the steadfast land. God of the earth below and skies above. God of the summer's breeze and whirlwind storm. God of the mountain height and lowland vale. God of the roaming beast, and winged bird, and blossoming flower. God of nations. God of war. God of our beloved land. Our fathers' God, to whom belong the eternal years. As to them thou gavest the selectest influence, so now, to their descendants, to remotest time, bestow thy spirit. Make them divinely strong in righteousness. Make them divinely pure in heart. Make them divinely fruitful and beautiful in goodness. When the fleeting years of mortal life are ended, receive them to "an inheritance incorruptible and undefiled, and that fadeth not away."

I.

"Our fathers' God! from out whose hand
The centuries fall like grains of sand,
We meet to day, united, free,
And loyal to our land and Thee,
To thank Thee for the era done,
And trust Thee for the opening one.

VI.

Oh make Thou us through centuries long,
In peace secure, in justice strong;
Around our gift of freedom draw
The safeguards of Thy righteous law;
And cast in some diviner mold
Let the new cycle shame the old!"

1753416

APPENDIX.

A RECORD OF THE

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,

Who served in the war of the Rebellion, buried, born in, or enlisted from Bridge-Hampton, (being Election District No. 2,) Town of Southampton, Suffolk Co., N. Y.

CHARLES BROWN, Corporal, Co. E, 11th N. Y. Cavalry, enlisted Jan. 29th '62. Died at New-Orleans, Aug. 22, '64, buried on Jackson Battle Field.

JOHN BYRON, Private, Co. E, 6th N. Y. Cavalry. Dead.

ANDREW J. BECKTILL, Private, Co. K, 127th N. Y. Infantry, enlisted Sept. 8th, '62.

WM. H. H. BROWN, Private Co. K. 127th N. Y. Infantry, enlisted Sept. 8th, '62.

GEO. A. BELL, Private, Co. E, 11th N. Y. Cavalry, enlisted Jan. 29th, '62.

FRED. BRUDGEWORTH, Navy.

HENRY BRUDGEWORTH, Private, Co. E, 11th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Jan. 29th, '62.

GEORGE BREWIN, Private, Co. H, 81st N. Y. Infantry, Enlisted Dec. 20, '61.

JAS. BACON, Private, Co. H, 81st N. Y. Died, yellow fever.

R. F. BENEDICT, Private, Co. K, 127th N. Y. Regt.

CHARLES BROWN, Private, Co. K, 127th N. Y. Regt.

WM. COREY, Private, Co. E, 11th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Jan. 29th, '62. Died at home, of chronic diarrhœa.

HENRY J. COREY, Private, K, 127th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 8th, '62.

NATHAN H. DIMON, SR., Musician, 81st N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Dec. 20th, '61.

NATHAN H. DIMON, JR., Private Co. H, 81st N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Oct. 17th, '61.

JOHN DIX, Private, Co. F, 6th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Oct. '61. Discharged Oct. '64. Served 3 years.

ORLANDO B. EDWANDS, Private, Co. K, 127th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 8th, '62.

LEWIS J. EDWARDS, Private, Co. H, 48th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. '61. Served during the war.

CHARLES DIX EDWARDS, Private, Co. F, 6th N. Y. Cavalry, Enlisted Oct. '61. Discharged Oct. '64. Served 3 years.

EDMUND B. EDWARDS, Private, Co. K, 127th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. '62. Discharged '64. Physical disability.

ELBERT P. EDWARDS, Private, Co. F, 6th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Oct. '61. Reenlisted in '64, N. Y. Heavy Artillery, Co. C.

CHARLES N. EDWARDS, Private Co. F, 127th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. '62. Discharged Aug. '65. Served 3 years.

JOHN ELLISTON, Private, Co. E. 11th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Jan. 29th '62.

JOSEPH ELLISTON, Private, Co. K, 81st N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Dec. '61. Killed June 2d, '64, at battle of Cold Harbor.

JOSHUA ELLISTON, Private, Co. K, 81st, N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Dec. 20th, '61.

ROGER A. FRANCIS, Captain, 81st N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Oct., '61.

JAMES R. FOSTER, Co. D, 2d N. Y. Cavalry. Died at Andersonville Prison, April 6th, '64.

DENNIS GREGORY, Private Co. K, 17th Mich. Infantry.

JOHN GOUGH, Musician, Co. K, 81st N. Y. Infantry Enlisted Dec. 20, '61.

CHARLES GOODALL. Dead.

CHARLES E. HALSEY, Surgeon, 40th N. Y. Infantry. Died of typhoid fever.

SYDNEY E. HALSEY, Private, Co. K, 127th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 8th, '62. Died of fever.

E. ERASTUS HALSEY, Private, Co. K, 127th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted September 8th, '62. Served during the war. Wounded.

A. ASBURY HALSEY, Sergeant Co. K, 127th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 8th, '62. Served during the war.

SILAS E. HALSEY, Private. Co. K, 127th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. '62. Killed at Devaux Neck, Dec. 6, '63.

CHARLES HALSEY, Private, Co. A, 46th Illinois Infantry. Served during the war.

WM. M. HALSEY, Private, Company K. 127th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 8th, '62. Served during the war.

OLIVER HALSEY, Private, Co. E, 6th N. Y. Cavalry.

HENRY HALSEY, 5th N. Y., Duryea's Zouaves. Served during the war.

EDWIN C. HAND, Captain, Co. B, 11th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted March 2d, '62. Served during the war. Died at home since the war.

ORLANDO J. HOWELL, Private, Co. H, 81th N Y. Infantry. Enlisted Dec. 20, '61. Served during the war.

ORLANDO HAND, Captain, Co. E, 11th N. Y. Cavalry. Discharged for physical disability.

SAMUEL H. HOWELL, Acting Ensign, Navy.

THEODORE F. HAINES, Private, Co. K, 127th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 8th, '62. Served during the war.

FLORA HUNKER, Navy.

ARTHUR HUMPHREY, Private, Co. K, 127th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 8th, '62. Served through the war.

DENNIS HALEY, Private, Co. E, 11th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Dec. 8th, '61. Served during the war.

HENRY HUNTTING, 4th Illinois Cavalry. Killed at Jackson, Miss., Jan. 2d, '65.

LYMAN HEDGES, Private, Co. K, 127th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 8th, '62. Killed.

JAS. HOWELL, Private, Co. H, 81st N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Dec. 20th, '61.

GILBERT HOMAN. Died of Measles.

ISAAC N. HILDRETH, Corporal, Co. G, 127th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 8th, '62. Discharged July 7th, 65. Served during the war.

JOHN HOWELL, 6th Cavalry.

WM. JEWETT, Private, Co. K, 81st N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Oct. 17th, '61.

PATRICK KENNEDY, Private, Co. E, 11th N. Y. Cavalry. Died.

MICHAEL MCDONALD, 6th N. Y. Cavalry.

NATHANIEL MILLER, 1st, Private Co. E, 11th N. Y. Cavalry.

NATHANIEL MILLER, 2d, Private, Co. K, 127th N. Y. Infantry.

FRANK MCGUIRK, Duryea's Zouaves. Killed at Spotsilvania Court House.

JOHN MCGUIRK. Navy.

GEO. C. MORRIS, Private, Co. H, 16th Conn. Vols. Enlisted August 6th, '62. Discharged July 8th, 1865.

THOMAS MARRON, Private, Co. K, 127th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 8th, '62.

JAS. MULLEN, Regular Army.

BENJAMIN LOPER, Co. K, 127th N. Y. Infantry.

HENRY LOPER, Private Co. H, 81st N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Dec. 20th, '61. Killed June 2d, at Cold Harbor, 1864.

RICHARD OVERTON, 168th N. Y. Infantry. Drafted.

EDWARD POUNDER, Private, Co. E, 11th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Dec. 10th, '61. Served during the war.

DAVID PIERSON, Private, Co. K, 127th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 8th, '62.

WM. POLLY, Private, Co. F, 6th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted October, '61.

JEREMIAH PAYNE, Corporal, Co. K, 127th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 8th, '62. Died of typhoid fever, August 14th, '63.

THOMAS PAYNE, Private, Co. K, 127th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 8th, '63.

EDWIN ROSE, Colonel, 81st N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted October, '61.

FRED'K ROSE, Private, Co. H, 127th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 8th, '62.

BEN'J F. ROGERS, Private, Co. H, 81st N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Dec. 20th '61.

WM. RYLANDS, Private, Co. H, 81st N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Dec. 20th, '61. Wounded in battle of Wilderness.

WM. RYDER, Private, 133d N. Y. Infantry. Drafted.

CHA'S REDFIELD, Co H, 81st N. Y. Infantry. Killed at the battle of Fair Oaks.

GEO. BENJ. RUGG. Navy.

JA'S M. STRONG, Private Co. K, 127th N. Y. Infantry. Sept. 8th, '62.

HENRY SQUIRES, Captain, Co. H, 81st N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Oct. 17th, '61.

HENRY M. SANDFORD, Private, Co. H, 81st N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Dec. 20th, '61. Served during the war.

MATHEW SAYRE, Private, Co. K, 127th Regt.

JAMES SAYRE, Private, Co. K, 127th Regt.

WILLIAM H. STANLEY, Serg't, Co. I, 4th R. I. Regt.

WM. OWEN TOPPING, Lieutenant, Co. C, 7th Wis. Infantry. Killed at Fredericksburg.

M. HOWELL TOPPING, Captain, Co. B, 100th N. Y. Infantry.

ALBERT TOPPING. Navy.

WALTER TULLY, Private, Co. E, 11th N. Y. Cavalry.

JA'S B. TERRY, Corporal, Co. K, 127th N. Y. Infantry.

GEO. WOOD, Private, Co. K, 127th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted September 8th, '62.

TIMOTHY WARREN, Sergt., Co. K, 127th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted September 8th, '62.

EDWIN WORTHINGTON. Navy, died in the service.

NATHAN H. WRIGHT, Assistant Surgeon, 10th Conn. Infantry. Died March 16th, 1877.

JOHN F. YOUNGS, Lieutenant, Co. K, 81st N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Oct. 17, '61. Served three years.

F851057.4

These Presents Witnesseth an Agreement made and concluded on Between Mr. Aaron Woolworth Minister of the Gospel of the One Part, And the Subscribers Hereunto Inhabitants of the Parish of Bridge Hampton of the Other Part as follows (Viz.) That the said Mr. Aaron Woolworth Doth hereby Covenant and promise to, and Agree with them the Inhabitants aforesaid to Settle with them and Carry on the Work of the Ministry Amongst them and Perform in all Points matters and things relating thereunto faithfully and Conscientiously According to his Ability from time to time and at all times during life or so long as he shall be able; And that the Subscribers hereunto of the Parish aforesaid do hereby promise and Bind themselves and Engage firmly by these Presents unto him the said Mr. Aaron Woolworth that upon his performing the Work of a Gospel Minister Amongst them as above, That we the Inhabitants of the Parish aforesaid do Agree to give unto him the said Mr. Woolworth The Sum of One Hundred Pounds New York Currency, also the House and Three Acres of Land Adjoining, which this Parish purchased of Mr. James Brown as per Deed Specifieds as A Settlement, And further we the Inhabitants of the Parish aforesaid do promise to pay Each One and every one Yearly and every Year during the time that he the said Mr. Woolworth shall Carry on the said Work Amongst them as aforesaid their Just and full proportions of One Hundred and Ten Pounds New York Currency, also the use and Improvement of a certain piece of Land Adjoining the House and Land above said, also the Use and Improvement of a certain piece of Land called and known by the name of the Western Parsonage also A sufficient Quantity of Fire Wood for his own Consumption not Exceeding Fifty Loads Annually, as A Salary, Which shall be Assessed by Men chosen of the Parish from time to time for that End, And for the Confirmation of the above Agreement and every Article contained therein Each Party have Mutually set their Hands hereunto Dated the 2nd day of July Anno the Year of our Lord 1787

Signed in Presence of

Aaron Woolworth

Ebenezer Whiter
John Hulbert
Daniel Howell
Timothy Helsey
Elias Halsey
Samuel Howell
David Pierson
David Harris
John Gelston
David Hedges
Timothy Pierson
David Woodruff
Stephen Pierson
Nathan Ward
Matthew Pierson
Ezekiel Howell
David Fanning

Abraham Rose
Ebenezer Pierson
Philip Howell
Edward Topping
David Sayre
Silas White
Mathew Pierson Junr
Theophilus Pierson
Abraham Jessup Ford
Silvanus Topping Junr
Charles Topping
Joseph Topping
Samuel Pierson
Ethan Halsey
David Hildreth
Thomas Gelston
Henry Pierson
Jedidiah Pierson

Peter Hildreth
James Sayre
John White
Silas Cooper
John Corwithe
Abraham Topping
Silvanus Halsey
Moses Halsey Junr
James Hervey
Stephen Topping
Elihu Howell
Samuel Pierson Junr
Williams Pierson
Jonathan Hedges
Elias Hedges
David Topping Junr
Matthew [illegible]

Paul Dains
William Pierson
Daniel Hedges
Lewis Hambrough
Stephen Howell
Price Howell
Josiah Hand
Asa Hillyer
David Hand
Benjamin Sayre Junr
Gideon Hand
John Harris Junr
Silvanus Topping Junr
Samuel Pierson
Ebenezer Howell
Walter Howell

Daniel Howell
Timothy Halsey
Elias Halsey
Samuel Howell
David Pierson
David Hains
John Gelston
David Hedges
Timothy Pierson
David Woodruff
Stephen Pierson

Nathan Norris
Matthew Pierson
Ezekiel Howell
David Topping
Silvanus Pierson
Joel Sandford
Stephen Rose

Stephen Halsey
Ethan Topping
Daniel Stratton
Daniel Talmage
Simeon Halsey
Zephaniah Topping
Silas Topping
Stephen Talmage
Benjamin Woodruff
John Rogers
Stephen Ludlam

Josiah Cooper
Stephen Mitchell
Joshua Hildreth

Nathan Pasth
Josiah Sandford
Elias Sandford
William Rogers
Henry Topping
Silas Hand
John Pierson

Lemuel Hains

Silas White
Matthew Pierson sen
Theophilus Pierson
Abraham Sandford
Silvanus Topping jun
Charles Topping
Joseph Topping
Samuel Pierson
Ethan Halsey
David Hildreth
Thomas Gelston
Henry Pierson
Jedidiah Pierson
Isaac Jessup
Samuel A. Rose
Abraham Pierson
Matthew Halsey jun
Jonathan Rogers
Abraham Rose
John C Rogers
Theophilus Cook
Jesse Woodruff
Stephen X Stanbro
mark
Silas Woodruff
Elias Woodruff
Stephen Hains
Elias Halsey
Daniel Halsey
Job Pierson
Caleb Pierson
Lewis Sandford
Benjamin Sanford
Jeremiah Sanford
Lodowick Post
Charles Pierson

Silas Cooper
John Corwithe
Abraham Topping
Silvanus Halsey
Moses Halsey junr
James Terry
Stephen Topping
Elihu Howell
Lemuel Pierson jun
Williams Pierson
Jonathan Hedges
Elias Hedges
David Topping sen
Matthew Topping
Jonathan Hedges jun
John Davis
Henry Corwithe
Hugh Gelston Jun

Lewis Stanbrough
Stephen Howell
Price Howell
Josiah Hand
Asa Hillyer
David Hand
Benjamin Sayre jun
Gideon Hand
John Harris jun
Silvanus Topping sen
Samuel Pierson
Abraham Howell
Walter Howell
daniel woodruff
David Howell 2/3
Jeremiah Parker
Henry Moore

Memorandoms

It is understood by us the subscribers that by thy within covenant this Parish are holden to support M^r Aaron Woolworth agreable thereto so long as he continues in a Pastoral relation to them which relation is only dissolved by Death or a regular Dismission by a Council mutually chosen by the Church and Congregation and M^r Aaron Woolworth for that purpose

John Hulbert
Daniel Howell
Stephen Halsey
Ebenezer White
Timothy Pierson
Elias Hallsey
David Hedges
Samuel Howell
David Pierson
William Rogers
David Hains
John Gelston

} Committee.

5614